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*Current quarantine measures.*

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, November 22, 1899.]

## PLAGUE.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—By circular letter of November 20, 1899, the imperial chancellor instructs the governments of the confederated maritime states to hold arrivals from the Mediterranean ports of the north coast of Africa, and from the ports of Lorenzo Marques, Mozambique, Madagascar, and the Masparene Island group (Mauritius, Réunion), subject to sanitary police control, as a preventive measure against the importation of plague.

BELGIUM.—The conditions of articles 1 to 4, of the royal order of April 5, 1897, in regard to measures for protection against the importation of bubonic plague into Belgium are, by direction of the minister of agriculture, dated November 27, 1899, put in force against arrivals from the plague-infected territories of Paraguay, Madagascar, and Mozambique. Such arrivals shall be treated at the quarantine stations of the Scheldt at the ports of Ostend and Newport, and at Salzache according to the requirements of Chapters I, III, and IV, of the Venetian International Convention of March 19, 1899.

SPAIN.—By royal order of November 16, 1899, strict quarantine is imposed against vessels which left Kobe, Japan, on or after October 31, 1899. Ports within 165 km. of Kobe are declared suspect.

BULGARIA.—Under date of November 13, 1899, the Government removed quarantine against ports of the Red Sea, and declared the city of Santos in Brazil infected. On November 16 it declared the city of Algiers and the city of Trieste plague suspect from November 9.

GREECE.—Quarantine against Trieste was suspended, November 21, 1899.

EGYPT.—The standing commission of the international council of health resolved, November 15, to apply the plague regulations to arrivals from Tamatave and Antsirane, in Madagascar.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—According to advices of October 24, 1899, quarantine against Hongkong is suspended.

JAPAN.—By proclamation of the minister of the interior, Niuchwang, in China, is declared plague infected. Vessels arriving thence, either directly or indirectly, are subject, after October 12, to sanitary police inspection at the ports of Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Isugahara, Yokkaichi, and Taketoyo; and when the sanitary officials judge disinfection to be necessary, they shall be discharged to repair to the nearest quarantine station.

ARGENTINA.—As the result of a conference between the sanitary officials of Argentina and Uruguay, the port of Santos has been declared infected and other Brazilian ports suspect, and quarantine measures are declared in force against arrivals from Brazilian ports.

## CHOLERA.

BULGARIA.—On November 16 the Government declared the vilayet of Bagdad to be cholera infected from November 4.

## SMALLPOX.

DENMARK.—By proclamation of November 21 the Government, on account of the prevalence of chicken pox in Hull, declared sanitary police inspection in force against arrivals from Hull.

## CHINA.

*Further concerning plague in Ninchwang.*

PEKING, CHINA, November 2, 1899.

SIR: Referring to my dispatch No. 266, dated October 10 last, in reference to the plague at Niuchwang, I have the honor to report that while the danger may not be entirely over, the disease is believed to be abating, and that the measures taken by the taotai, in cooperation with the foreign consuls, towards improvement in sanitary conditions, care of sick, disposition of the dead, and disinfection of infected houses, ought, in the course of the winter, to entirely stamp out the disease and very materially lessen the chances of another epidemic in the spring.

A copy of "The memorandum of agreement between the consuls and taotai," showing in detail what is being done by the sanitary board, is inclosed herewith.

It is also reported that the sum of 30,000 taels has been placed at the disposition of the board. Of this amount, 10,000 taels were granted by the Chinese Government; 16,000 taels were subscribed by the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the balance by the foreign residents there.

Respectfully,  
Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

E. H. CONGER.

[Inclosure—In dispatch No. 270.]

*Memorandum of agreement between the consuls and the taotai.*

NIUCHWANG, CHINA, October 6, 1899.

1. The consular body have appointed a sanitary board to stamp out the plague.
2. The town must be treated as a whole, not separately. A large sum will be contributed by consuls and others for the purpose, and the grant of 10,000 taels mentioned by the yamen should be forthwith handed over to the sanitary board.
3. Streets and drains must be cleaned.
4. Exports of coffins by river or land must be prohibited. They must be buried together in an efficient manner in a remote place outside the wall, and coffins now inefficiently buried must be reburied. Graves should now be dug for facility of burial in winter, and soldiers might be employed for the purpose.
5. Japanese doctors will be employed and take charge of city wards. Hospitals for Chinese and foreigners with Chinese and foreign medical staff shall be created outside the walls. Medicine and food shall be provided, and coffins for the poor.
6. Plague patients shall be taken to the hospital, if willing, but otherwise shall not be moved from their houses. Infected houses shall be disinfected, and compensation made to the poor.
7. As plague is most infectious and deadly, and only the above measures will root it out.
8. The above shall be notified to the people by a proclamation to be issued by the taotai, and soldiers shall be stationed at the gates of the town to prevent coffins being secretly carried out or brought into the town, and to prevent burials inside the walls.